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"Obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States." This was the last advice given by the lamented Douglas to his two sons. Up to this year, 1861, the importance of impressing this lesson on the mind would hardly be felt; for obedience to the laws and support of the Constitution seemed to be a part of our religion. No one defended resistance to law; no one would be intrusted with any official power without the oath to support the Constitution.

Times have changed; neither Constitutions nor laws are now deemed sacred. Each man has a higher law, and officials talk as glibly here in Kentucky about exploits, in violation of law and Constitutions, as if these things were obsolete. If this recklessness is not checked, trouble will ensue, of course. We don't know where any set of men in Kentucky got a dispensation from the duty of obedience to law. We are told, however, and it is impudently proclaimed, that a set of men in Harrison county threatened to destroy the Lexington and Covington Railroad, if arms were permitted to be carried over it. The same arms were sent over the Louisville and Lexington Railroad. It was apprehended that some of the peace party would resist and destroy the road. There was no danger, we presume, and it is probable that these peace men in Harrison county were not as dangerous as they felt they were; but that men should coolly read such threats without indignation is one of the bad signs of the times.

If men want peace in Kentucky, let them obey the law, and let other people's persons and property alone. If an evil exists, there are lawful remedies; apply such remedies. If it is barely something you don't like, it doesn't follow that you are authorized to command your neighbors to desist from all you don't like. We are subjects of law, and will not submit peaceably to self-constituted masters.

The peace party must behave themselves, and obey the laws, or they may get into trouble, and need the writ of *habeas corpus*, which will not avail much when they get it. We insist on the peace party keeping the peace, obeying the laws, and supporting the Constitution, and then we shall have peace; that is all that is wanted. If they can't abandon their higher laws, and will undertake to enforce such laws springing out of their lofty discretion, we can't have peace. No people can have peace, if a faction in the State determine to trample the law under foot, and set up their discretion as law. Let them obey the laws and support the Constitution. There is no other way to have peace; and this they must do whether they like it or not.

We publish this morning a fairly written and candid apology for the Republican party by an *ex*-Republican. The formation of the Republican party was not unaccountable, we grant. The ill conduct of Buchanan and his supporters, and the general scramble for office, was enough to tempt men into other organizations. This, however, doesn't relieve the difficulty, nor justify the formation of a party of one section upon a platform, and with avowed purposes, that all saw must confine it to one section of the Union, and awaken not only apprehensions, but hostility in the other. The wrong of the Republican party was natural enough, so are sins generally. They are not unaccountable, and few sinners are without a plausible excuse. It doesn't mend the matter that the Republican party tried to extend their party into the slave States. They knew very well they could not succeed.

**SECRETARY CAMERON** — Such a want of confidence in this gentleman is manifested all over the country, that we think his removal is demanded by the most weighty considerations. We know nothing as to the truth of the charges against him; but whether they are true or false, is a matter of no consequence in existing circumstances. The universal want of confidence is a sufficient cause for his removal. In ordinary times this might not be sufficient, but in such times as these it is absolutely necessary that the War Department should have the confidence of the people. His removal is required even at the risk of doing some injustice. "To do a great right" sometimes requires us to "do a little wrong." But there is no injustice in this course. People are called upon to give up their lives for the good of the country, and why should it be considered unjust for an individual to be called upon to give up his office? Mr. Cameron has no claim upon the office. If he accepted it in a proper spirit, he accepted it for the good of his country; and if the good of his country demands that he should resign the office, he should do so without hesitation. If he did not accept the office in a proper spirit, the sooner he is forced out of it the better.

As a necessary result of a Republican organization, the halls of Congress are filled with the abuse of slave States, slaveholders and slavery, and these provoke retorts, and denunciation, and alienation. If one side should obtain permanent ascendancy in the

Government, in such an unpatriotic effort revolution would be inevitable. One portion of this country will never submit to be governed according to the sectional sentiments and notions of the other in peace. We had just as well expect Hungary to submit quietly to Austria.

Thousands in the South thought they saw in the defiant conduct of Wide-Awake clubs, the intemperate outpourings of Abolition presses, and the underground railroads, and John Brown's raid, but feebly condemned in the Republican press, only the preliminary gusts that were to precede the storm preparing for the Southern States.

We never regarded these things as anything more than party froth; we have no idea that the mass of the Republican party cherished the designs which signs indicated on the surface. We believe the politicians South knew well enough what estimate to put on it; but they wanted, for their own ambitious purposes, to destroy the Government, and the existence of the Republican party, organized as it was, and the incidents that such a party must be attended by, gave these selfish, ambitious demagogues of the South an opportunity to inflame the people with apprehensions and indignation.

The people North must aid in relieving these apprehensions. We repeat that Abolition, and the political organization around which it clusters, must end with Secession, or peace cannot be restored to this country.

We commend the spirit of the writer. He has given up party. Let his free State quandam friends give it up. We are not familiar enough with the machinery of parties in the free States, nor with the material of which they are composed.

If Republicans will give up their political creed and purposes, and agree in good faith to save the Government, without this crusade upon the institutions of the slave States, the Democrats should unite with them, without regard to their creed, which has no bearing on the present issue. We look upon the Republican party as entirely wrong, and they ought to see it in the light of present events, and quit their organization. It is, perhaps, too much to expect of party pride to be convinced, or to act if they were convinced.

BLOOMINGTON COLLEGE, INDIANA.—Among the graduates of this College for 1860, we find the names of John H. Wise, George D. Wise, O. Jennings Wise and John J. Wise, all sons or nephews of the immortal Henry A., of epistolary notoriety. They don't seem to have profited, politically, by the instructions they received, although they are all fine scholars. We are surprised that the polite letter writer should have sent them for instruction to a free State, instead of Virginia.

By arrivals from South American ports we learn that the rebel privateers are actively engaged in that quarter, as well as about the West India Islands. Several of them have recently been seen off Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro. The Jeff Davis ran into San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 26th ult., for provisions and water. She had been overhauling American vessels in that neighborhood for some time previous.

A letter from Daviess county says: "The county went against us in June by 194 majority. Tremendous efforts, fair and foul, were made to increase that majority; noted speakers imported from all parts of the State—the largest vote ever polled in the county, and we beat them 75. It came near killing them."

**THE WHITE FLAG.**—If the Secessionists meant to acknowledge their overwhelming defeat by running up the white flag, we were willing to give quarter, but to make use of it to involve the State in war savors more of treachery than a desire for peace. They are acting on the maxim of Gustavus Adolphus—"A flag of truce is but a spy."

The Circuit Court of Kenton county met in Newport yesterday for the purpose of hearing the duel case of Messrs. Moody and Heffren, members of the Indiana Legislature, who met near that city some months since to settle a political difficulty according to the code.

**THE MARSHAL OF KENTUCKY.**—A. H. Sneed, the newly appointed Marshal of Kentucky, is now in our city. On Monday he took the oath required and gave the satisfactory bond, and is now ready to discharge the duties appertaining to his responsible station.

We invite particular attention to the White Republicans of this State, who will soon sport a white flag, or rosette. They are all Secessionists, and, in common with their Secession brethren of the North, will do all they can to divide the Union.

**THAT LETTER.**—We understand that Jesse D. Bright admits that he wrote the letter found in Lincoln's possession at Cincinnati. Of course he does; it has all of his ear marks about it. Every word shows the traitor.

The Democrat goes to press at an earlier hour than heretofore, and will seldom or ever miss the early morning mails and express trains, unless some serious accident occurs to the machinery in the press-room.

Thornton F. Marshall is mentioned as Speaker of the Senate. Mr. Marshall is an able and staunch Union man, one of tried faith, and is every way qualified for the responsible position.

## WHITE REPUBLICANS.

A number of gay fellows, with and without spectacles, have rechristened Secession in this State, and blessed the babe and called it "Peace." There is not much harm in it, as an unfortunate damsel said of a young "mistake" of hers, because "it's such a little fellow." Of course, as usual, the young "responsibility" required a number of squares of white linen to begin the world with.

This new babe Secession, with its wet and dry nurses, expects to work wonders in this State. It is to have the cap committee, the long clothes committee, the flannel committee, and the white flag committee, which, for greater distinction, and in memory of the squares of linen which its father carried off from the stand at the Court House on Saturday night, is to be called the diaper committee. For particulars, address E. S. Worthington, Chairman.

**THE GUNS SENT TO THE MOUNTAINS.**—We learn that the guns sent to the mountains arrived in Lexington, at four o'clock, night before last, without any interruptions. One company of cavalry came down, as we are informed, to meet them at that point, and escort them to camp. It seems very strange that there should be any uneasiness about arms sent to Kentuckians; but the traitors to the State had done so much in burning bridges and by threats that some of our citizens were, without doubt, uneasy. We believe they were or will be carried on without any disturbance of the peace, even by the party now one hundred thousand in the minority in the State.

A gentleman writing to us from Pulaski county says: "The Union cause is daily gaining strength in these parts. Some of my neighbors, who have been strenuous advocates of *Southern Rights* till recently, have seen their error, and now curse the Southern Confederacy and the day that saw them its advocates and sympathizers. They say they have been weefully deceived and misled. They are honest men, from whose eyes the scales have fallen. We never intend to live under Jeff. Davis' banner."

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The Secessionists, it seems, have determined to hold a grand barbecue in Owen county, soon after the meeting of the Legislature. At which time, J. C. Breckinridge and Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, are to speak. The State Guard are also especially invited to attend. Considering the particular locality of this gathering, and the acts and deeds under similar circumstances, perpetrated in Virginia, causes many persons to look upon this movement with considerable anxiety. For ourselves, we cannot believe there can be any serious determination on the part of the Secessionists to inaugurate civil war in that part of the State, by any interference with the Legislature. Yet Washington emphatically said, "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance," which is now mere necessary to be observed than at any period of our National existence.

Union men should keep their powder dry, and their dints picked, ready for any and every emergency. They should bear in mind, also, that trickery with the Secessionists is a great virtue, and who can deceive Union men the most effectually is the greatest man among them. We advise our friends, therefore, to be bold, but determined—not excited by their bravado and threats—keep the laws and Constitution as a shield to protect all, and show a determination that they shall be enforced and preserved.

The following extract from Harper's Weekly, August 24, 1861, shows that a great change has taken place in the spirit of that paper. It expresses the general sentiment of the North, notwithstanding the outpourings of a few crazy men, who, like Secessionists, make a noise vastly disproportionate to their numbers: "The London Times and other European papers assure us we would have the hearty sympathy of Europe if we proclaimed emancipation to the slaves. The Toronto Globe and other Canadian journals, in like manner, are severe upon the Government for not making an end of slavery at once. It is a good deal easier to talk about emancipation than to effect it. In the first place, neither Congress nor the Administration have any more power to free the slaves in Virginia, than to confiscate cattle in New England. The control of the institution of slavery is with the Constitution reserved to the States in which it exists, and as late as last March, Congress almost unanimously declared that it had no authority to interfere with it in any State. In the second place, four of the fifteen slave States—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri—must be classed as loyal. The contest, therefore, though mainly growing out of the institution of slavery, is not a struggle between free States and slave States, or between Abolition and slavery. For the sake of Kentucky and Missouri it would be impolitic, if it were constitutional, for the Government to convert the war into a war of emancipation."

More FAIRS OF SECESSION.—Three fairs reached Louisville yesterday, who were banished from Hickman county, Ky., on account of their Union sentiments. They were bound for Oldham and Shelby counties. They left their homes with such articles as they could bring, leaving behind their farms and crops. They report that about fifty families left the county at the same time they did. This is the freedom and toleration of the white rag peace party of Kentucky, where they obtain a decided majority. Two sons of one of the gentlemen who arrived, were secreted and sent forward, the night before the family left, to avoid being impressed by the Secessionists into the Confederate army.

The idea of the White Republicans holding a peace meeting in Louisville, is the embodiment of absurdity. The peace party of Louisville is seven or eight to one. The returns of the recent elections held here, will show about that majority over the White Republican party. As many Union men as there are in the city, are for peace. Their acts and votes show it. They need no white rags to prove their position—no rag to show which way the wind blows.

The Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, is a traitor to his State, to his party, and to the country. He is completely played out in Indiana, and is now ready to emigrate. He should go at once to "His Excellency, Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States." Davis will have use for him when he gets to be King. Jesse could then become King's foot to his Majesty.

Hon. W. C. Anderson, member elect to the Legislature from Boyle county, arrived in our city yesterday, looking hale and hearty after the canvas.

Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Covington, addressed the people of Lexington on Monday, upon the condition of the country, and commanding loyalty to the country.

As the motto of the "peace party" is "Peace at any price," it is proposed that the intended procession be called the Price Brigade.

UNION CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Union Club will occur this (Thursday) evening, at Temperance Hall.

There will be no free schools in Indiana this year, except in counties, unless in the schools where the tuition money has not been used in advance of its appropriation. The free schools of Kentucky, as shown by publication of the Superintendent of the State will be open all of this year.

The white rosette, white ribbon, and white flag humbug, is, of all the absurdities, the most absurd yet gotten up in Kentucky. Having three times tried the strength of the Secession party in our State, they are disgusted with their own showing, and now, like the ass in the lion's skin, are assuming a new guise to cheat Kentucky, and succeed only in cheating themselves.

Messrs. Hausey, Hughes & Co.

Gentlemen: In your Saturday's and Sunday's leaders you do, I think, the members of the late Republican party great injustice. As to the principle of that party—namely, that the national policy should be directed to the confining slavery within its present limits—you have nothing to say, and I should be the last man now to take up the defense of that principle. You have always considered that principle unjust, and therefore opposed it. But you further insist that, aside from holding this wrong principle, the Republicans were also wrong in organizing a party upon it; and there you do them injustice. We formed a party of our own simply because both the Democratic party, as represented by the Pierce Administration, and the Know Nothing party, as it met in Grand Council in the month of June, 1855, would not have us or anybody who would not subscribe to principles contrary to our own. And thus more than a million of men who had, with all their free-soil propensities, been for years considered good Whigs or good Democrats, were put to the alternative of withdrawing from all participation in politics or getting up a party of their own. As might be expected, we chose the latter alternative, just as the Douglas men did, somewhat later, when Buchanan read them out of the Democratic party.

Like all other partisans, we tried to convert the whole nation by our votes and opinions: but you do us injustice when you say that we wanted to rule it by the votes of men from one section. Not to speak of our earnest efforts, in the face of physical danger and of social proscription, to get straight Republican votes in Southern States—wherein we certainly succeeded to the extent of carrying at least one Congressional District in Missouri—you will certainly admit that the Republican leaders never ceased coqueting with the South Americans since 1855 down to the present time. You know that Pennington was made Speaker by a Southern vote. At Chicago the Southern delegates defeated Seward and made Lincoln President. You must recollect, for you denounced at the time, Greeley's and Prantice's joint efforts to elect Bates, of Missouri, to the Presidency by a coalition of Republicans and South Americans. It is well known that the leaders of the latter party, to prevent such a coalition, and against the protests of Mr. Etheridge, who desired it, called their convention in advance of ours at Chicago. If we did not virtually disband then, by entering into coalition, it was principally the fault of our adversaries.

But we are quite willing to disband now. All that is in the way is, that some of the Democratic leaders won't let us. We want to have Union tickets, pledged to nothing but the support of the Union, to be nominated by the delegates of the whole people. They, the latter, set up Democratic tickets in New York and Ohio, in order to place every one who opposes those tickets in the position of a Republican. In your Saturday's paper you admitted that it seemed preposterous to expect that the Republicans of New York would, with their 50,000 majority, disband, to support such a ticket. And it is preposterous; you know it won't happen; especially not after the Breckinridge State Committee gave its endorsement in advance, to the nominees on that ticket, in a series of Secession resolutions worthy of the Louisville Courier peace party.

Look at the Democratic movement in Ohio—it originated with such known Secessionists as Sam. Meldair, the editors of the Enquirer, and of the Dayton Empire, the same who supported the LeCompton Swindle, and hounded down Douglas. It is opposed by such sterling Douglas Democrats as David Todd, late President of the Baltimore Convention, that nominated Stephen A. Douglas. It deals in all those attacks upon usurpations and quibbles about habeas corpus, as which you, in almost every issue, condemn as Secession tricks. It called forth from the Memphis Appeal the following recognition:

"It is evident that the conservative position of the Democracy of Ohio is distasteful to the Abolition press, of which the Commercial is a sample, and it really looks as if Abolitionism would have to be compelled hereafter, to a great extent, to fight its own battles."

If the Memphis Appeal likes the movement, I should think you would not. You appeal to the example of our own State. I do not desire any better. In Kentucky, men of all parties joined in the nomination of Union candidates for Congress and the Legislature. I was one of those Lincoln voters in the Convention that nominated Speed, for the State Senate, and there were two in that which nominated Semple. If men, who have been Republicans, who are expected to vote for the Union nominees, are not excluded from the nominating machinery in Kentucky, where they polled 1,864 votes, I don't see why they should stand back in New York, where they polled over 360,000.

The object of the get-together of the Democratic tickets in Ohio and New York know that those tickets stand absolutely no chance of coming even within 100,000 votes of an election, and all they want and desire is to make a division in the North for the benefit of Jeff. Davis.

The Memphis Avalanche humanely says as

## Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HARNEY, HUGHER &amp; CO.

Office—East side Third Street, between Market and Jefferson.

## The Evening News.

This is decidedly the cheapest paper in the city, furnishing daily, as it does, all the general news and dispatches, at the rate of fifteen cents for every two weeks. There are hundreds of persons in the city who are thus supplied with the current news at a cost so trifling that they will not go without it. The News is generally the first to place the afternoon dispatches before the public.

CITY COURT—Wednesday, August 21.—Anthony Hyland and Michael Shinehan, bailed out of the workhouse.

Mary Russell and Mrs. McCarty, drunk and disorderly; bail in \$100 for two months.

James Dillon, James Chapman, Mary McCarty, Mary Feeny, and Mary Sly, drunk and disorderly; bail of each in \$100 for three months.

Barney Finney and John Meili, vagrancy; bail in \$100 for three months.

Tony McGinty, stealing a skiff from E. F. Leisure; discharged.

Samuel Betwizer vs Koebler, John peace warrant; own bond in \$200 for three months.

Helen Smith vs Catherine Geisler, assault and battery warrant, dismissed.

THEATER—Benefit of Mr. Dawson—On Friday night Mr. Dawson, the celebrated eccentric comedian, from Niblo's and Plaide's Varieties, will take a benefit. Mr. Dawson, as we have before stated, was one of the most prominent and popular actors of Plaide's company, in this city some eleven years since. Since that time he has held a very prominent position in New York, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities, and has established a reputation as one of the most correct and finished actors on the stage. The bill selected for the performance will consist of the beautiful and chaste comedy of the Rose of Amiens, or, Our Wife, and the very taking farce of a Conjugal Lesson. We hope that all Mr. Dawson's friends will turn out on this occasion. We are gratified to learn that there is a prospect of an excellent house.

MONEY AT CHICAGO.—On Saturday there was an abundance of exchange and gold, while currency is scarce. For approved currency exchange sold at par. The Auditor has shut down on the following banks: Bank of Pike County, Bank of Quincy, Bank of Southern Illinois, Corn Exchange Bank, Grayville Bank, State Bank of Illinois, American Exchange Bank, Bank of Aurora, Bank of Commonwealth, Bank of Chester, Bank of Raleigh, Citizens' Bank, Farmers' and Traders' Bank, Merchants' and Drovers' Bank, National Bank, Morgan County Bank, Railroad Bank.

COLT'S PISTOLS.—Messrs. A. B. Semple & Co., northwest corner of Sixth and Main streets, have a fine stock of Colt's pistols, to which we refer all good Union men. The hardware establishment of Messrs. A. B. Semple & Co. is one of the most extensive west of the mountains. Their stock is always very large and complete, and the gentlemen of the firm are among our most esteemed citizens.

THE TOWN OF COMMERCE DESERTED.—A number of families, residents of the town of Commerce, near Cairo, arrived at St. Louis on the steamer E. M. Ryland on Tuesday morning. They were driven away by fear of an attack or the occupation of the town by the rebel troops. There is not a single family or person left in Commerce, and the town is entirely deserted.

The New York papers say the falling off in European emigration to New York is becoming more serious. The record for the week ending Monday shows that the decrease has reached the low point of 453, and that the total since the beginning of the year is about 6,000 less than for a corresponding period in 1860.

The abolition of the paper duty in England has brought out the fact that about the year A. D. 500, the Emperor Theodosius abolished the duty on papyrus, which contributed to the revenue of the Roman empire, and upon which fresh imposts had been laid by successive rulers, until they became oppressive.

Two children having lately died in London, the police, in trying to find out the cause of their death, discovered that their parents belonged to a sect called "The New Lights," who think it a crime to use any medicine, God alone being the arbiter of human life and death.

The Winans steam gun, captured by the Massachusetts Sixth near the Relay House last May, arrived in Lowell, Mass., on Monday. It is to be presented to the Middlesex Mechanics' Association.

SOLDIER KILLED.—Frank Atkins, an Indiana volunteer, was shot and killed at Newburg, Indiana, on Saturday, by a companion-in-arms named West Hammond.

We call the attention of our readers to the Postmaster's notice in another column this morning. Let all read it.

SUMPTER GRAYS.—The company will have a business meeting to-night. Every member is expected to be present.

At the burning of the Opera-house in Paris, the value of the stage property consumed amounted to one million francs.

## A Doleful Sound.

The following articles are copied from the Memphis Appeal of the 18th instant:

FLOUR FOR THE ARMY.—We desire to call the attention of planters to the importance of an early subscription of flour and corn meal for the use of our army. The Confederate government purchased in May last an immense quantity of flour and stored it at this place, but the supply is now entirely exhausted.

Unless the planters of West Tennessee, North Alabama, and Mississippi come forward and subscribe flour and meal, taking Confederate bonds in payment, our brave boys in the field will soon be without bread. Let each planter indicate to the commissary department at this place, by mail or through his commission merchant, what quantity he is willing to sell to the government for their bonds, and let them send it forward immediately. There are five mills in operation here capable of grinding bushels daily, to which the planters can send their wheat and have it ground and barrelled, ready for transportation.

BLANKETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The near approach of the autumnal season, and the almost certainty of the continuance of the war, suggests not only the propriety, but the necessity of supplying our troops in the field with warm clothing and warm covering. It will not probably be within the power of the government to do this, and much necessarily depends upon individual effort. On this subject the following suggestions of the West Tennessee Whig are the most feasible and practicable we have seen:

The supply of blankets in the stores are exhausted, and the possibility of supply from the North is cut off by the rigid non-intercourse of the war, while the blockading of our seaports cuts us off from all hopes of a reasonable supply by importation.

How, then, it may be asked, are the wants of our soldiers to be supplied? It can only be done by every family giving up a portion of the blankets they have for family use, to the soldiers, and supplying the deficiency thus created by making "comforts" out of cotton, for their own use. These comforts do well enough for persons in comfortable houses at home, where they are not exposed to the weather, and our people are expected to make use of them, and send their blankets to the soldiers. There is no time to be lost in doing it, either. Before many are aware of it, the cool nights of early autumn will be upon them, and what they do for the comfort of the soldiers, they must do quickly."

The Courier, of yesterday, contained the following:

It will be seen by our special dispatches that the steamer Hannibal City, a Lincoln transport, has been sunk in the Mississippi, some thirty miles above Cairo, at Commerce, by a masked battery. That, in a strategic point of view, is a masterly location for the Confederates, as it completely commands the river, cutting off all communication between St. Louis and Cairo. Gen. Pillow is more than a match for Fremont & Co., with "Jesse" thrown in.

The Hannibal City was a large, fine boat, worth some \$40,000, formerly a Keokuk packet, and left St. Louis Sunday morning with Major McDonald's Zouaves, ostensibly for Cape Girardeau. She probably was extending her trip to Cairo and Bird's Point when she ran foul of that "Pillow-case."

On the same page is the following telegram:

St. Louis, August 20.—The town of Commerce, Mo., forty miles above Cairo, which was taken on Sunday and a battery planted by the rebels, was retaken last night by five hundred troops sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of General Fremont. The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops. Their force was about one hundred and fifty infantry and the same number of cavalry.

It is seen that one "Pillow-case" was not enough for "Jesse."

A country wagon was overhauled and examined in the vicinity of the city yesterday morning by the agents of the United States Collector. The vehicle had the appearance of a "chicken wagon," but it was found to contain trunks, which were well filled with swords, arms, clothing, and other contraband articles in transit to the Southern Confederacy. The goods were stored at the Custom House.

PAY OF A DRUM-MAJOR.—It is stated that the fourth section of the recent act of Congress "to increase the present military establishment," provides that the Drum-Major, or leader of the band shall receive the pay and emoluments of a 2d Lieutenant of Infantry. The pay of this non commissioned officer is thus raised to an aggregate of \$103 per month, while the Sergeant Major, the highest non-commissioned staff officer, receives only \$21 per month.

The abolition of the paper duty in England has brought out the fact that about the year A. D. 500, the Emperor Theodosius abolished the duty on papyrus, which contributed to the revenue of the Roman empire, and upon which fresh imposts had been laid by successive rulers, until they became oppressive.

The Montgomery Confederation of the 15th inst. announces its temporary suspension, owing to the tightness of the times, the scarcity and high prices of material, and the difficulty of collecting its dues.

Duels in the French army are said to be very frequent lately. In one between a general and a colonel at Versailles, not long since, the former was shot dead.

The New Orleans Delta says that Enfield rifles, not inferior to the original pattern of the English article, are now being manufactured in that city.

General Sigel was in St. Louis on Monday night, and was honored with a serenade. He has received his commission as a Brigadier General.

The first of the gun-boats under construction at New York was launched on Saturday.

Though men boast of holding the reins, the women generally tell them which way they must drive.

The first two weeks of August on the Illinois Central Railroad show a decline of about \$10,000 in traffic.

SUMPTER GRAYS.—The company will have a business meeting to-night. Every member is expected to be present.

At the burning of the Opera-house in Paris, the value of the stage property consumed amounted to one million francs.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—A brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, named Frazier, having been injured by a collision, which he claimed was the result of gross negligence on the part of one of the company's engineers, brought a suit for damages, and got a verdict for \$5,775. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and after careful examination of the case, that Court reversed the decision of the Court below. The grounds of the reversal are thus summed up:

"An employer is not necessarily responsible to his employee for injury arising from the negligence of his fellow-servant. But if he knowingly keeps in his employ a rash, careless, and incompetent servant, and injury is thereby caused to another servant, the employer is responsible for the damage. If, however, the habitual carelessness or incompetency of the employee be known to a fellow employee who remains in the service, without giving notice thereof to the employer, and receives an injury therefrom, the employer is not responsible. Character for care, skill, and truth, must alike be proved by evidence of general reputation, not of special acts."

FIGHT IN NORTHEAST MISSOURI.—About 11 o'clock, Wednesday night last, a force of four hundred and fifty men, mostly Canton Guards, under Lieutenant Colonel Woodyard, encountered near a thousand of Martin Green's Disunion troops on the Fabius river, about twenty miles west of Canton. A fight ensued, in which one Union man was killed and a large number of the rebels were placed hors de combat.

The Secessionists were completely routed, leaving five of their dead upon the field and carrying off many wounded. Five horses, forty-five shot guns, and rifles, some overcoats, bayonets and other articles, were left in the possession of Woodyard's command.

After the affair the Union soldiers moved to their camp at Fairmount, where they expected to be attacked, but had not, at our latest advices, been disturbed. It is believed that Woodyard has formed a junction with Col. Moore, commanding about two hundred volunteers, and that this force is amply sufficient to conquer Green and his lawless band.—*St. Louis Republican.*

YANKEES FILLING THE OFFICES AT RICHMOND.—The mode by which such a number of Yankees have crowded themselves into the Departments of the Confederate Government is not a little curious. It is an instance of patented, combination, double-acting toadyism, quite worthy of the Yankee invention. We are fully advised of it.

A discreditable Yankee from Washington, trained in the subversive arts and dirty dodges of office seeking there, and, perhaps, representing himself as a Southerner to the manner born, when the old editions of the "Blue Book" show him to have been an unmitigated Yankee, applies for office in some Department of the Confederate Government. The toadyism commences: the dirty dodge of nativity succeeds; the cheap recommendation of "Southern letters" predisposes the good natured Secretary to favor; and a few well-put adulations secure, from the vanity they solicit, a prominent office for the ingenious toady.—*Richmond Examiner.*

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—A letter received from an American gentleman in Alexandria, Egypt, under date of July 11th, says of Egyptian cotton.

The condition of things in the United States is pretty well appreciated here by all classes.

Even the humblest peasant (the fellah) holds on to his cotton, and refuses to sell, because of the war in America, and the higher prices he expects to receive hereafter. Some of the large cotton planters have reached the exorbitant figure of seventeen dollars per centaro (one hundred pounds English) and there they stick.

They are not likely to realize that rate, although Egyptian cotton is next in value to Sea Island. The price ruling day before yesterday (Saturday, July 9,) was thirteen dollars per centaro.

On the same page is the following telegram:

St. Louis, August 20.—The town of Commerce, Mo., forty miles above Cairo, which was taken on Sunday and a battery planted by the rebels, was retaken last night by five hundred troops sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of General Fremont.

The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops.

Their force was about one hundred and fifty infantry and the same number of cavalry.

It is seen that one "Pillow-case" was not enough for "Jesse."

A country wagon was overhauled and examined in the vicinity of the city yesterday morning by the agents of the United States Collector. The vehicle had the appearance of a "chicken wagon," but it was found to contain trunks, which were well filled with swords, arms, clothing, and other contraband articles in transit to the Southern Confederacy. The goods were stored at the Custom House.

PAY OF A DRUM-MAJOR.—It is stated that the fourth section of the recent act of Congress "to increase the present military establishment," provides that the Drum-Major, or leader of the band shall receive the pay and emoluments of a 2d Lieutenant of Infantry. The pay of this non commissioned officer is thus raised to an aggregate of \$103 per month, while the Sergeant Major, the highest non-commissioned staff officer, receives only \$21 per month.

It is seen that one "Pillow-case" was not enough for "Jesse."

A Methodist brother had occasion to preach a discourse against the doctrine of immersion, but could not find a text until, with great shrewdness and good sense, he hit upon this:

"Beware of divers—and strange doctrines."

WHEW!—The Green Bay Advertiser of the 9th gives the range of the mercury in that neighborhood from July 30 to August 5, inclusive, and on each of these days at three P. M. the mercury, in the shade, ranged from 102 to 106.

Capt. P. G. O'Riley's wharfboat sunk at Evansville on Monday night.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Judge H. E. Stone, in Nelson county, on the 13th inst., by Elder W. E. Giltner, Mr. D. M. Field and Miss Hattie E. Stone.

DIED.

On the morning of the 21st instant, Jacob E. Raymond, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, five miles from the city, on the Shelbyville turnpike road, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On the morning of the 21st August, Joseph McCreight, aged 48 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, 22d instant, at 3 o'clock, from the Brook-street M. E. Church.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

For State Librarian.

Editor Democrat: Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float o'er her capital.

H. G. BANTA.

Ever present that standard sheet!

Where breathes the fool but false before us,

With freedom's soul beneath our feet,

And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

Frankfort, July 19, 1861.

2d d&wms

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We are authorized to announce WM. T. SAMUELS,

Esq., of Hardin county, for Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We are authorized to announce WILIAM J. LANDRAM, of Garrard, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature of Kentucky.

For Assistant Clerk of the H. of R.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky, which assembles on the first Monday of September next.

Refer to Hon. Nat. Wolfe, Hon. Joshua Tevis, Hon. George A. Houghton, Gen. L. H. Roseman, Col. C. Pennebaker, Gen. John M. Harlan, of Louisville, and any member of the last Legislature of the Legislature of 1857-'58.

2d d&wms

For Assistant Clerk of the H. of R.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. DAWSON,

of Hart county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky at its next session.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. TODD,

of Frankfort, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky, which assembles on the first Monday in September next.

2d d&wms

We are authorized

**HOME GROWN**  
Turnip Seed, of 1861.  
NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,  
GROWN BY  
**J. D. BONDURANT,**  
on selected stocks, and matured under the supervision  
of an experienced Seedman.  
seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 53 Main st.,  
near Sixth, Louisville, Ky.  
QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS  
than 50 lbs. are taken.  
Wheat Flat Dutch (desirable for table in  
September)..... \$6 100 lbs.  
Early Red, or Purple Top..... 60 " " " " "  
Ruts Bacon, or Sweet..... 60 " " " " "  
Winter, or Early..... 60 " " " " "  
In Papers, \$2 50 lbs. 100.  
Liberal Discount to the Trade.  
J. D. BONDURANT.

J. FITKIN.....WM. L. P. WARD.....HENRY F. AVERY

**Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,**  
(Successors to Pitkin Brothers),

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**SEEDS.**  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,  
Trees, Plants, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster, &c.

311 MAIN STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mr. Avery being a partner in our house, enables  
us to furnish Wholesale Dealers with his Powers, low-  
est shop prices.

1861.

**Grass Seeds!**

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORCHARDY GRASS,  
HERBS, GRASS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HUN-  
GARIAN, MILLET, &c., &c. Also, all kinds of

**Garden Seeds,**

HORSE-POWERS, THRESHERS, PLOWS, &c., all the  
size improved patterns. GRINDING MILLS, and all  
kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS. Also, WHITE SAND,  
GENEVA, LIME, CALCIUM PLASTER, LAND PLAS-  
TER, &c.

A large assortment of the above articles in store and  
will be sold at low prices at

G. W. BASHAW,  
No. 222 West Main street, south side.

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## Daily Democrat

## Special Notices.

COLT'S PISTOLS.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office.

The Daily Democrat goes to the country through the early morning mails, and by railroad and express in all directions. It costs fifty cents per month or five dollars per year, sent to any address, by mail or otherwise.

UNPUNCTUAL MONEY.—All depreciated monies received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the brokers.

The country daily Democrat is supplied through the early morning mails, by railroad and express, at the rate of fifty cents per month, or \$5 per year, to any address. Payments always in advance.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY.—Our friends in the country remitting odd change will please send us no denomination of stamps except the THREE CENT stamps. We can use a moderate share of these stamps of any other denomination will be returned.

Noble Butler's School for Girls, on Brock street, beyond Broadway, will be re-opened on Monday, September 9.

TERMS—\$40 per session of twenty weeks; to be paid one-half at the beginning, and one-half in the middle of the session.

NOTICE.—Union men wanting pistols of various sizes, and at the lowest prices, are requested to call here for information.

Horses and mules wanted by J. H. Dennis, corner of Twelfth and Main streets. See advertisement.

The fiery ordeal of public opinion is about the best and surest test of superiority or efficiency in anything. It is especially so with all inventions or discoveries. Money may bring a thing into temporary notoriety, but merit alone can make it retain the post of acceptance. This has been strikingly verified in the case of WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR. It has passed through the ordeal, and established itself in every region where introduced, solely from its intrinsic merit; it pretends to nothing but what it can and does perform as a tonic, alterative, diuretic, restorative and health-giving cordial; for, though medicinal in effect, it is not so taste.

Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada. J. WRIGHT & CO., sole proprietors, New Orleans, Louisiana. See advertisement.

JUST THE THING.—Our attention was called this morning to a friend of ours, who, a few months ago, was sickly, feeble and debilitated—now he is healthy, strong, and robust. This great change was produced by taking McLean's CELEBRATED STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. It is a real Elixir of Life.

We advise every reader who may be sickly and debilitated, and all who are well and wish to keep so, to try it.—Evening Mirror.

2nd d&w1

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug 27th 1861.

Dr. SHALLENBERGER—Dear Sir: I have to state that your Fever and Ague Antidote is daily growing into favor, and needs no puffing to recommend it, as its own merits are sufficient, whenever a trial has been made. I believe it has never failed where the administration has been proceeded with in accordance with the directions. It is a pleasure to sell medicines that meet the expectation of purchasers and give satisfaction, and as such I am proud to recommend your Pills.

S. D. BUCK, Physician and Druggist.

800 Main Street, Louisville.

At a time when there is great fear that the stock of dry lumber, sash, doors, blinds, &c., will fall short, owing to the vast amount of improvements in Louisville, it will be interesting to the public to know that Alexander, Ellis & Co., have enlarged their factory and have now on hand several million of dry lumber. Call at their office on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, or at their factory on Fulton, above Preston street.

J. N. Collins sells the best of coal at his office, Third street, between Market and Water. Give him your orders.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column.

Proclamation.

All persons residing within the city limits, owning or having dogs in their possession, are hereby notified to confine them within their premises until the 1st of September 1861, under the penalty of \$20 for refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

May 18, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED  
AT THE  
CHEAP LACE STORE.

300 Fourth Street (old Number 99),

BLACK VOILE LACE, NEW PATTERNS;

Black Crepe Collarines, entirely new;

Linen Macie Knit;

Patent Fingert Irons (best article in market);

Java lace, new patterns;

Narrow Fingert Irons; narrow Bobbin Lace;

Coats' best Spool Cotton, etc., etc.

And for sale at low prices, new patterns of

CHAS. F. KAUCHWUSS' Cheap Lace Store,

300 Fourth street (old No. 99).

COTTON BATTING;

200 bales Battling;

50 bales Twine;

100 bales Candle-Wick; for sale by

GARDNER & CO.

REFINED SUGAR—100 BBLs LOVINGSON'S RUM;

100 bbls Granulated & Powdered just received and sent by

ALLEN, MOORE & HADEN

FRUIT JARS FOR SALE BY

WILSON, PETER & CO.

## Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Orders are already issued for the movement from this city to Washington of eight regiments.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Brig. Gen. Anderson left here yesterday at noon for Kentucky. His health is not fully restored, but he is anxious to be in active duty, and will at once assume command of his department.

Special to the New York Herald.—The Court Martial, in the case of Colonel McCann, of the New York Sixty-seventh, has found the Colonel guilty of the charges, and he is, consequently, deposed from his Colonelcy and broken off his military rank.

New York Times Correspondence.—Captain Alex H. Shultz sails from New York for Europe to-morrow. He is intrusted with an important mission to the ports of England and France, and will be absent for two months.

The Tribune's special correspondent says: On Gen. McClellan's order, all the women in the camp across the Potomac were sent away last night, save two hospital nurses for each regiment.

Johnston and Beauregard have been reinforced by some 15,000 or 20,000 men since the Bull Run battle, and it is reported to-day that Yorktown, Norfolk, and Richmond have been almost denuded of troops, whose ultimate destination is presumed to be Maryland and Washington. In the belief that they intend to cross below and above the city, ample precautions are taken. The Potomac flotilla has been enlarged, and the present force could be largely increased at short notice. The chain bridges and fords above, for the present useless on account of the heavy rains, are well guarded.

The Potomac fleet now consists of eleven well-armed steamers and eleven launches, each carrying fifteen men and a Dahlgren 12-pounder.

Commander W. D. Porter has not been sent home in iron. He has been dismissed from his command, but not stricken from the roll.

Governor Hicks is here to-night. He has no apprehensions of the result of any effort to capture Washington with the assistance of Maryland.

The Secessionists in St. Mary's and St. Charles counties are numerous enough, but disorganized and unarmed.

Governor Morgan is now here. He says the State of New York will have eighteen more regiments in the field, in three weeks, making the quota of the State thirty seven regiments.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., August 21.—An extra train arrived here last night, bringing the scouting party put off the train which was fired yesterday morning. They report having killed two and wounded several of the Secessionists, and bring five prisoners.

Governor Gamble has appointed Division Inspectors in five of the seven military districts in the State, for the purpose of enlisting men into service under the militia law of 1859, revised by the State Convention.

Governor Gamble calls upon the citizens to come forward promptly to sustain the peace by the suppression and dispersion of the public Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, for the cure of that most terrible and fatal of all diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise of the afflicted for the great blessings he has conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compound. These Remedies are for sale at Capt. T. W. Old's drug store, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need.

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTSCHALK & CO. See advertisement in another column.

1643—

It is Seldom

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